AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1225 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1934 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 24, NO. 40

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above them.—Washington Irving.

Editorial

Bullets For Brains

The institution of martial law in Georgia, the supplying of heavily armed troops under sinister instructions to augment similarly armed thugs hired by employers, all designed to beat down wage earners who dare to ask for decent working conditions and living wages, may be said to constitute a shining example of the substitution of bullets for brains. The simple use of brains would obviate the excuse for bullets.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, cut deeply into a vital subject when he sent a telegram of bitter lament and sharp complaint to Governor Eugene Talmadge. All should carefully study the words of labor's able leader, for they present a picture of industrial slavery enforced by the State through tools under the evident influence of interests inimical to the freedom and the progress of the masses. Mr. Green stated:

"Following the termination of the strike of the United Textile Workers and as a last act before leaving Washington to attend the Convention of the American Federation of Labor which meets in San Francisco beginning October first, I am sending you this telegraphic protest against your official action in declaring martial law in Georgia and the arrest and incarceration of working men and women in a concentration camp near Fort McPherson.

"The use of State troops supplied with Federal equipment against the workers and in support of mill owners is most amazing and truly disappointing to those who earnestly sought to be your friends. No one acquainted with the development of freedom, justice and liberty in Georgia believed that a Governor would ever be elected in that sovereign state who would arrest women, herd them in a barn in a concentration camp, deprive them of their civil liberties when a misdemeanor charge was the most severe that could be lodged against them. It would seem that chivalrous men of Georgia would raise up and vehemently protest against such treatment being accorded Georgia women.

"Such action on your part is shocking to one's sense of decency and fairness. It appears from your action and from your indefensible use of the militia of the State of Georgia that the occasion of the textile strike served to reveal your true attitude of hostility to labor and favoritism to mill owners. Evidently you are allied with the mill owners' property interests and the favored few as against the workers' human interests and the masses of the people. This is the position you have assumed through your public statements and your amazing use of the military powers of the State in the textile strike which was terminated Saturday.

"In the name and in behalf of all the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and of labor generally throughout the United States, I register my solemn protest against your uncalled for and, in my opinion, indefensible use of military power during the recent textile strike."

That is plain language. There is no mistaking the Georgia Governor's unfortunate position, nor of labor's attitude regarding such barbarianism. Less bullets and more brains is the crying need in all labor disputes.

Remodeling of NRA Is Started By New Seven-Man Policy Board

Lloyd Garrison Resigns as Labor Board Chairman; S. Clay Williams, Head of Policy Set-Up and Criticized by Labor, Indicates No Early Decisions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—As the dynamic General Hugh S. Johnson passes out of the NRA picture, the new policy board, announced last week, has undertaken the huge task of remodeling the National Recovery Administration.

Meanwhile, Lloyd Garrison, able head of the National Labor Relations Board, has definitely decided to quit and return to his duties at Wisconsin University, from which he had obtained a leave of absence for only three months.

Big Task Ahead

The seven-man board selected to replace General Hugh S. Johnson, resigned, began a searching investigation of the rambling NRA structure. Their task is to revise the recovery unit to make it more acceptable to Congress, industry, labor and the consumer.

It was the board's first meeting and its members made a diplomatic approach to the multiple problems awaiting attention. They posed with Johnson, who was busy cleaning out his desk.

S. Clay Williams, chairman of the new agency, said Richberg outlined "our mission" and the entire code structure of NRA had been reviewed. No decisions will be made for several days.

Richberg, Johnson Confer

Donald R. Richberg, director of the Industrial Emergency Committee and second only to President Roosevelt in the most powerful figure in the Government today, conferred at length with the retiring Administrator. Richberg, who clashed repeatedly with Johnson over matters of NRA policy and personnel when he was active as chief counsel of the recovery agency, intimated if there had been wounds they were now healed.

"We have no quarrel," Richberg said with a smile. "The talk about that is all the bunk."

Arthur D. Whiteside, another member of the board, denied reports that he quit his job as division administrator six months ago because of the NRA price-fixing policy.

Some Features Permanent

Taking a hint from President Roosevelt's "fireside" talk, however, observers felt the board's first decision would remove any code restrictions from small business and revise present price-fixing and production-control code provisions.

At the same time it was indicated that regulations bearing on child labor prohibitions; combinations to force fair trade practices and provisions designed to raise wages and reduce working hours, would be earmarked as "permanent."

Many Issues Developing

Recovery officials are anxious to forestall a showdown between capital and labor at this time. President Roosevelt is leading the battle to avert such a crisis by proposing an era of industrial peace.

Simultaneously, developments over the issue piled up on many fronts. They included:

American Federation of Labor's demand for a 30-hour week.

Court fight over the National Labor Relations Board decision that majority representatives have exclusive right to bargain with employers.

Test of the legality of Section 7-A of the NRA (the collective bargaining provision) in Wilmington, Del., led by the Weirton Steel Co.

Demand by industry that Section 7-A be revised and made less restrictive in any permanent NRA move recommended to Congress.

The White House said that Secretary of Labor Perkins, who is to address the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, was not dispatched to the meeting by Mr. Roosevelt. She is carrying out a promise made to organized labor leaders several weeks ago, it was stated.

JOHN P. FREY HEADS METAL TRADES DEPT.

William A. Calvin Is Named Secretary-Treasurer at Convention

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—John P. Frey, of Washington, former secretary-treasurer, was elevated to the presidency of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, at the closing session of the department's convention here. He succeeds James O'Connell, also of Washington, who resigned because of ill health.

Mr. Frey's former assistant, William A. Calvin, boilermaker, of Jacksonville, Fla., was promoted to the office of secretary-treasurer. Joseph A. Franklin, of Kansas City, Kans., dropped out as a candidate for vice president in order to clear the way for Calvin's election, as both are members of the same International.

Other officers named by the Metal Trades Department include:

John Coefield, Washington, plumbers, first vice president; J. J. Hynes, Washington, sheet metal workers, second vice president; W. W. Britton, Cincinnati, metal polishers, third vice president; Ray Horne, Chicago, blacksmiths, fourth vice president; A. O. Wharton, Washington, machinists, fifth vice president; Daniel M. Tracy, Washington, electrical workers, sixth vice president.

COMMUNISTS GET SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS TO A. F. OF L.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—New York Communist organizations were charged by President William Green with having delegates to the A. F. of L. convention here introduce several resolutions for them.

Holding a sheaf of resolutions in his hand, Mr. Green looked rapidly through them.

"These are all Communist resolutions," he declared. "The boys who are presenting them are probably don't know it, but they come from a New York Communist group. These delegates are mostly new to the A. F. of L. and are easily persuaded to introduce the resolutions.

"It's all the work of Louis Weinstock and his gang, but they will be referred to the resolutions committee and such propaganda will be taken care of there."

The series of resolutions included:

Calling for a 30-hour week, nation-wide, on the day Congress opens, as a demonstration of labor's strength.

Recognition of the Communist Party and the right of union members to belong thereto.

Criticising present leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

"They'll never get anywhere," said President Green commenting on the left wing program.

Labor Pledges Cooperation With President Roosevelt

"Hostile Attitude" of Manufacturers Is Soundly Condemned by President William Green, Who Will Hurry to Washington for Conference, Following Close of A. F. of L. Convention.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The "fireside" talk of President Franklin D. Roosevelt over the radio, in which he stated he would ask the cooperation of both employers and employees in a proposed labor-capital truce, met with immediate acceptance in principle by delegates attending the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here.

President William Green, in announcing plans for immediate departure for Washington for conference with President Roosevelt, following the close of the convention, probably October 12, said:

"Labor has always pursued the policy of arbitration of its disputes and we will gladly cooperate with the President."

Manufacturers Hostile

"The manufacturers' associations have taken the attitude that the decisions of Federal mediation boards should not be obeyed and respected," he charged. "They must change their hostile attitude."

Federation officers indicated they considered the challenge of the National Association of Manufacturers a closed incident.

Women Urged by President Green To Aid Union Labeled Products

Addresses Union Label Trades Department on Label Support; Says Labor's Own People Should Be More 'Label-Minded'

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The women of America were called upon by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to cooperate in the promotion of union-labeled products, during a stirring address delivered at the convention of the Union Label Trades Department here.

His plan, in brief, would be to form auxiliaries in every city, hamlet and village of the country, with centrally located storing depots, where in times of peace large supplies of clothing, shoes and foodstuffs could be accumulated to aid when and if industrial strife should arise.

Coal Strike Cited

He cited an 18 months' Ohio coal strike a few years ago, which he said was brought to a successful conclusion mainly because of the cooperation of the women in the coal districts who sewed, worked and collected supplies for the families of the unemployed workers.

"It's just an idea of mine. I haven't gone ahead with it so far, but I believe it a good plan and, know that you will have your help when needed," he declared.

President Green previously told the delegates that he believed that the country was gradually becoming label-minded and that the NRA movement with its Blue Eagle had helped make Americans label-minded.

Label-Minded

"We can further this great cause," he said, "by making our own people label-minded. Nothing more than the success of this movement would go further to bring to union labor proper sanitary conditions, decent wages and American standards of living."

Other distinguished leaders to speak to the union label members were Charles P. Howard, international president of the Typographical Union, and William McHugh, vice president of the Pressmen, who is representing President Major George L. Berry, unavoidably detained in Washington.

S. F. MINING CONGRESS HEARS LABOR AND GOVERNMENT RAPPED

"Industry Must Make Money," Says Paul Shoup, While James A. Emery Hotly Attacks NRA Section 7-A and National Labor Board

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The American Mining Congress, meeting here just prior to the sessions of the A. F. of L., devoted a goodly portion of the time to listening to bitter attacks on organized labor, Section 7-A of the NRA and the National Labor Board.

James A. Emery, noted labor-hating mogul of the National Association of Manufacturers, was particularly vitriolic in his address. He contended that Section 7-A is "both ambiguous and obscure." The National Labor Board, Emery shouted, has overstepped its authority in interpreting provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"In addition," he added, "the National Labor Board has neither the right nor power to make decisions interpreting the code. Its chief function should have been one of delay."

He also registered keen opposition to majority rule in cases of collective bargaining.

"Just because a group may be in the majority is no reason why it should be deprived of its inherent right," he declared. "No man is good enough to take another man's agent without his consent."

Paul Shoup, vice president of the Southern Pacific Company, declared emphatically that "Industry must make money," indicating that wages of workers would have to be governed accordingly.

Other speakers, directly or indirectly, rapped organized labor and labor provisions of the NRA.

Officials in attendance at the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor point to this all too prevalent attitude on the part of many employers as a chief factor in delaying recovery and retarding the progress of the nation.

Big Fight Made in Congress to Restore Federal Employes' Pay, AFL Council Says

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The legislative representatives of the 110 national organizations of labor and its affiliated organizations do not have easy sledding in persuading Congressmen to put the salaries of Government employes back to where they were before the economy economy bill settled like a pall over the Capitol.

This is revealed by the report which the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor made to the annual convention of the Federation here.

The so-called "Economy Act," which was the weapon Congress and the President had used to beat down the remuneration of hundreds of thousands of already underpaid Federal workers.

In discussing the "Economy Act," the Council said:

"The question of restoring the wages and salaries of Government employees, which were reduced 15 per cent in 1932, precipitated an exciting campaign. President Roosevelt had recommended that the 15 per cent wage cut should continue until the end of the fiscal year 1934. After July 1, 1934, he recommended that 5 per cent of the reduction should be restored, or a total reduction of 10 per cent. Many members of the House were anxious to eliminate the 15 per cent wage cut. They did not consider it fair to urge wage increases in private employment and deny them to Government employes.

"Every effort was also being made by the Government to reduce commodity prices, but great pressure was brought to bear to defeat the recommendations of the President. The House finally deferred to the wishes of the President in passing the bill. The House bill was met by a storm of opposition.

"When the bill reached the Senate, an amendment was made to repeal the 15 per cent wage cut. The House refused to concur in this amendment and the bill went to conference, which recommended a 5 per cent wage restoration from February 1 to June 30, 1934, and an additional 5 per cent thereafter. The bill as amended passed Congress, but was vetoed by the President. Both Houses passed the bill over the veto.

"One of the most encouraging features of the amended Economy Act was the Thomas Amendment. This provided that all employes whose wages were fixed by wage boards should work only five days a week and be paid for six days.

"The Act provides that wages should be based on the cost of living. That means simply a subsistence wage, which goes up and down as the cost of living goes up and down. The compensation, therefore, received by the Government employes will always be on the level with the cost of living. This should be repealed. We recommend that the convention should take a strong and positive position in opposition to the passage of such legislation."

WOLL LEADS LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT

I. M. Ornburn Is Named Secretary-Treasurer at Convention

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, concluding a very successful convention here, elected Matthew Woll as president. Mr. Woll originally came into the office by appointment to succeed the late George W. Perkins.

I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, appointed by the Executive Board several months ago as secretary-treasurer, to succeed the late John J. Manning, was elected to this office.

The presidents elected include the following:

Joseph Obergfell, Brewery Workers, Cincinnati, first vice president; A. J. Myrup, Bakery Workers, Chicago, second vice president; Charles Howard, Indianapolis, Typographical Union, third vice president; John J. Mara, Boston, Hat and Shoe Workers, fourth vice president, and T. A. Rickert, Chicago, United Garment Workers.

ADDRESSES CONVENTION

San Francisco, Calif.—One of the most enlightened addresses to be delivered to the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session here, was that of Spencer Miller, Jr., well-known secretary of the Workers Education Bureau.

LABOR WANTS NRA CODES TO 'STICK'

Adequate Social Security Held To Be Chief Expectation of Workers from Their Government.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—While President Roosevelt and other Government officials are asking and telling labor that the Government wants from it, two outstanding features have developed during the A. F. of L. convention here, which might be termed what labor expects from the Government.

First of these two expectations is the adoption and putting into effect at the earliest possible time of an adequate social security program.

The second is perpetuation of the NRA codes with as strongest compliance machinery and more perfect bulwarks around collective bargaining rights as now expressed in Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Legislation Needed

It is held that two matters now covered solely by NRA should be made basic legislation, therefore, will expect the passage of the original Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill and the Black-Connery 30-hour week bill.

With these proposed bills the law of the land of organized labor feels, according to officials in attendance at the convention here, that they would be a new labor disputes and much greater progress for all.

Social security legislation expected of the Government includes unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and adequate health protection in industry and out.

30-Hour Week Banned By Congress Leaders

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The parliamentary jugglery which members are capable of performing when they desire to avoid a direct cite on an important measure is described by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention of the Federation now in session here, experiences of the national 30-hour week bill during the last session of Congress.

"In the Seventy-second Congress Senator Black introduced a bill providing for a five-day week of six hours per day, which passed the Senate," the report said. "No action was taken in the House. In the Seventy-third Congress he introduced a similar bill. This also passed the Senate and was referred to the Labor Committee of the House. Hearings were held, at which President Green spoke in favor of the shorter work-day. The bill provides that no commodity or article that is produced or manufactured in connection with the operations are employed more than five days a week or six hours a day can be shipped in interstate commerce.

"Chairman Connery of the Labor Committee was unable to have a vote taken on the bill. However, petition was placed on the Speaker's desk for signatures requiring the Rules Committee to permit a vote on the bill. Such a petition requires 145 signatures. Before these were obtained a new petition was presented calling upon the Rules Committee to permit a vote on the Black-Connery 30-hour bill.

"Under the rules of the House, after a sufficient number of signatures have been obtained to a petition, a vote can be taken on the second and fourth Monday of the month. However, to enable a vote the law further requires that the signatures must be obtained seven legislative days prior to the second or fourth Monday. For the foregoing reasons the bill failed to pass.

"The bills will be introduced in the coming Congress and the most vigorous efforts made for their passage."

BUILDING TRADES DEPT. RE-ELECTS M'DONOUGH

William C. O'Neill Is Named Secretary-Treasurer at Convention

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—At the close of the convention proceedings the regular A. F. of L. annual meet, the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor re-elected Michael J. McDonough president of the department for a three-year term.

John Possehl, of Washington, fifth vice president, and Joseph V. Moreschi, of Quincy, Mass., sixth vice president, were re-elected for terms of two years.

Other department officers named in addition to McDonough are: John J. Hynes, Boston, first vice president; L. P. Lindelof, Lafayette, Ind., second vice president; D. Morris, St. Louis, third vice president; William J. McSorley, Cleveland, fourth vice president; Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, fifth vice president; Frank Feeney, Philadelphia, sixth vice president; William O'Neill, secretary-treasurer.

Earthquake Gives Delegates To Convention Real Thrill

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Two brief and mild shocks of the Civic Auditorium to tremble perceptibly, gave delegates to the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here a real thrill, just before adjournment for the noon recess today.

There was no panic, but for several seconds the hubbub of voices in the auditorium almost drowned the remarks of the speaker, who had at gavel pitcher at his lips.

William Green, president of the Federation, who was presiding, felt the shock of the earthquake, the first one to occur in this area in some months. He made no reference to it at the close of the session, but the corridors and convention hotels hummed with comment.

It was recalled that once before, at the Federation's 1927 convention in Los Angeles several mild tremors were experienced.

Over 100 Resolutions Reach Great A. F. of L. Convention

S. Clay Williams, New Chairman NRA Administrative Board, Assailed; Express Confidence in President; All in Line With Social Progress; Some May Not Pass.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened here Monday, October 1, amid evident enthusiasm and sound hopes for practical accomplishment.

William Green, dynamic leader of labor's forces, is presiding at all sessions, while the venerable and thoroughly capable Frank Morrison, secretary, continues to astonish his fellow-workers by the completeness of his attendance to the many details of the great convention.

Many Resolutions

The outstanding feature of the early days of the convention, which will last for two weeks, is the introduction of over 100 resolutions by the over 450 delegates in attendance. These resolutions cover a wide variety of subjects, chiefly concerned with the problems of organized labor and of social progress. Not all will pass, of course, although the outstanding features of labor's aims which they are respectively referred are usually accepted by the delegate body.

In a resolution introduced by I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, S. Clay Williams, formerly connected with a prominent non-union tobacco concern and recently appointed chairman of the Administrative Board of NRA, was bitterly assailed as one who is "highly prejudiced" and who favors the "virtual enslavement of the worker." President Roosevelt will be asked to conduct an investigation and to reconsider the appointment.

Varied Subjects Covered

Included among the over 100 resolutions offered are many subjects of vital concern to all who work for a living. Matters affecting social security and social progress appear to predominate. A summary of the resolutions may be given briefly as follows:

More drastic enforcement of NRA regulations for the benefit of labor.

Reduction of working hours without reduction of pay.

Establishment of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

Government ownership of banks and Government control of communications, telephone and telegraph, in conjunction with the postal service.

Enactment of Federal legislation banning "company unions."

Closing of industrial plants where strikes are in progress to workers and owners alike, pending adjustment of difficulties, both the National Guard and Federal military units to be used for that purpose.

Expression of confidence in President Roosevelt.

Increase in maximum relief by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to meet increased living costs.

Formation of a political labor party.

Abolition of private employment agencies.

Recognition of all aliens in the United States.

Federal legislation to promote low-cost housing.

Legislation to prevent lynching.

Major resolutions with internal application include:

Proposed increase in the personnel of the Executive Council from 11 to 24 members.

Advocacy of industrial unionism over craft unionism.

Rededication of the Federation to its traditional policy of crafts unionism.

Affiliation with the International Federation of Trades Unions.

Creation of a Federation "strategy" board and a board of "planning and cooperation."

Matters affecting social security and social progress appear to predominate. A summary of the resolutions may be given briefly as follows:

More drastic enforcement of NRA regulations for the benefit of labor.

Reduction of working hours without reduction of pay.

Establishment of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

Government ownership of banks and Government control of communications, telephone and telegraph, in conjunction with the postal service.

Enactment of Federal legislation banning "company unions."

Closing of industrial plants where strikes are in progress to workers and owners alike, pending adjustment of difficulties, both the National Guard and Federal military units to be used for that purpose.

Expression of confidence in President Roosevelt.

Increase in maximum relief by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to meet increased living costs.

Formation of a political labor party.

Abolition of private employment agencies.

Recognition of all aliens in the United States.

Federal legislation to promote low-cost housing.

Legislation to prevent lynching.

Major resolutions with internal application include:

Proposed increase in the personnel of the Executive Council from 11 to 24 members.

Advocacy of industrial unionism over craft unionism.

Rededication of the Federation to its traditional policy of crafts unionism.

Affiliation with the International Federation of Trades Unions.

Creation of a Federation "strategy" board and a board of "planning and cooperation."

President Green Says 30-Hour Week Only Quick Solution to Unemployment

A. F. of L. Chief Pleads for Six-Hour Day and Five-Day Week as Keynote Policy and Defies Critics to Offer Better Plan.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—In a speech regarded as keynoting the outstanding policy of the A. F. of L. in the matter of unemployment, President William Green made a strong plea for adoption of the six-hour day and five-day week by industry in general as the only quick and concrete solution to the nation's unemployment crisis. He added:

"I refuse to offer a better plan for solving the pressing problems of unemployment, if I will take care of millions of persons now out of jobs, and it will be the policy of the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L. to adopt it."

Mr. Green said that labor today is fighting on all fronts—and winning, and that in so doing it is manifesting the most militant and intelligently aggressive action in history.

Labor's Future

"Labor must fight now as it never fought before," Mr. Green continued. "It must fight for collective bargaining, for shorter hours and higher wages and for a wider distribution of industry's earnings.

"Because of the intense suffering which has attended the long period of unemployment, the workers of the nation are again looking to the American Federation of Labor for a way out already—and to insist on it being accepted," he said.

"In my opinion, this all-important convention will meet the reasonable hopes and expectations of the masses of people."

Petersen Celebrates 25th Anniversary As Head of Danish Cabinetmakers' Union

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Martin Petersen, president of the Danish Cabinetmakers and Joiners' Union of Copenhagen, recently celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as executive officer of that organization.

Mr. Petersen is also a member of the Executive Council of the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers, and an official of a large number of other organizations, whose major interest is the welfare of Danish working men and women.

He is secretary of the Danish Woodworkers' Secretariat, which consists of eight craft unions; secretary of the Scandinavian Woodworkers' Secretariat, which embraces all the woodworkers' unions of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland; member of the Executive Committee of the Danish Trade Union Centre, and a member of the Permanent Arbitration Court for Collective Agreements, one of the most honorable posts in the service of the Danish trade union movement. Finally, Mr. Petersen has been for many years chairman of the Council of Scandinavian countries on the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions. He has, of course, also been included in the Executive Council of the new Amalgamated Trade Union.

He was born on April 22, 1864, in the little parish of Kannikegaard, and is so for many years represented the grand old age of 69 years old. After having served his apprenticeship as a cabinetmaker in Copenhagen, he went travelling, spending eight years in Germany and Switzerland.

Returning to Copenhagen in 1893, he was soon elected to the Executive of the Copenhagen Branch of the Union, and a few years later, in 1896, to the Executive of the National Union. For 38 years, Mr. Petersen has therefore served on the Executive Committee of his Union. In 1907 he became salaried General Treasurer, and on May 22, 1909, he was elected to the office of President.

"The woodworkers of Denmark, of all Scandinavia, owe Comrade Petersen a debt of gratitude for the devotion with which he has always served them," declares the Bulletin of the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers, in commemoration of the anniversary celebration.

"He was ever a real leader, no venturesome go-ahead man, but a cautious captain who knew how to pilot the ship through stormy weather and dangerous waters safely into harbor. But the woodworkers in other countries, too, feel grateful toward Martin Petersen. In particular, the fact that under his leadership the Scandinavian woodworkers have always been prepared to translate the idea of international solidarity into practice will be unforgettable for them."

Building Trades Bar Affiliation to Three

Pending Action by A. F. of L. Convention, Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electricians Are Out of Department.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—An otherwise harmonious and fruitful convention of the Building Trades Department, held during the week preceding the regular A. F. of L. convention, was marred by dissension which resulted in the withdrawal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

The difficulty has been attributed to internal politics, and responsible officials yet hope that the matter may be adjusted satisfactorily and all concerned.

It is understood the matter of affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the three big unions will come before the A. F. of L. fifty-fourth annual convention, now in session, and it is held as probable that settlement will be effected by the department on the basis of convention action.

DR. JOHN A. LAPP ON PETROLEUM BOARD

Able Economist Becomes Member of Policy Board, as Dr. George W. Stocking Is Named Chairman by Secretary Ickes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced on September 22 the appointment of John A. Lapp as a member of the Petroleum Labor Policy Board.

At the same time Secretary Ickes announced the appointment of Dr. George W. Stocking, who has been a member of the board for some time, had been made chairman. At the time when the Petroleum Code was being formulated, Dr. Blocking served as Labor Advisor and prior to his appointment on the Petroleum Labor Policy Board was a member of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA.

Dr. Lapp is a graduate of Alfred University and did graduate work at the University of Wisconsin and at Cornell. He was president of the National Conference on Social Work in 1926 and 1927. He is the author of a number of books dealing with economics, civics and social science and is a frequent contributor to reviews and magazines.